1: Hodge, Frederick Webb, ed. Handbook of American Indians north of Mexico. U.S., Bureau of American Ethnology, Bulletin 30. Washington, D.C., Government Printing Office, 1907, 1910.

2 parts.

HRAF copy.

[Only pp. 326-327, 646-647, and 850 from Part 1, and pp. 57, 114-115, 451-452, 509, 576, 594, 625, and 932 from Part 2 have been processed for the Southeast Salish file.]

[Entries from this encyclopedic work have been processed for the following Southeast Salish groups: Colville (pp. 326-327), Kalispel (pp. 646-647), and Methow (p. 850), from Part 1, and Nespelem (Nespelim) (p. 57), Southern Okanogan (Okinagan) (pp. 114-115), Wenatchi (Pisquow) (pp. 263, 932), Sanpoil (pp. 451-452), Lake (Senijextee) (p. 509), Columbia (Sinkiuse) (p. 576), Coeur d'Alene (Skitswish) (p. 594), and Spokane (p. 625) from Part 2. The entries are concise, and give the location of the group, a few facts about their culture, their treaties with the Whites, and their population at various dates. Since most of the data is general in nature, the bulk of the material has been filed under Category 101 Identification. Where more specific information is given, it will be found under the appropriate category numbers.]

Field date: no date
Analyst: Genevieve A. Highland

Evaluation: Ethnologist-5
Processed in 1954

NR19 Southeast Salish
Sanpoil

2: Ray, Verne F. The Sanpoil and Nespelem: Salishan Peoples of Northeastern Washington. University of Washington Publications in Anthropology. Vol. 5, Dec., 1932. University of Washington Press, Seattle, 1933.

Pp. 229; frontispiece; 22 text figures; 5 plates; 1 table.

Yale: Nk10. W27.v.5

[The Sanpoil and Nespelem were politically autonomous but in culture and language they were identical. Their culture, which persisted with little change until the twentieth century, was typical of the central Plateau; this is the standard ethnography for that area. Both material and non-material traits of culture are examined in detail. Many verbatim accounts from native informants are used for illustrative purposes. Concepts of the supernatural are given extensive treatment; the guardian spirit quest--important in both religious and secular life--is carefully described. Material on the physical environment, including the flora and the fauna, is rich and complete. The technological descriptions are precise and clear. --Analyst]

Field date: 1928-1930
Analyst: Genevieve A. Highland

Evaluation: Ethnologist - 5
Processed in 1953.

3: Cline, Walter, Rachel S. Commons, May Mandelbaum, Richard H. Post, and L. V. W. Walters. The Sinkaietk or Southern Okanagon of Washington. Edited by Leslie Spier. Contributions from the Laboratory of Anthropology, 2. General Series in Anthropology, Number 6. Menasha, Wisconsin, George Banta Publishing Company, 1938.

Pp. 262; preface; 38 figures; 1 genealogical figure; bibliography.

HRAF copy.

/This source is a basic ethnography of the Sinkaietk, or Southern Okanagon. It is divided into chapters on subsistence, technology, social organization, the life cycle, games, and folklore. With the exception of the last chapter, each aspect of Sinkaietk life was discussed by a different member of the team of graduate students who made the study. The field work was done in July and August, 1930, and the several sections were allocated. The separate accounts were then brought together and edited by Leslie Spier. A few relevant portions of the text are filed in NE12 Northeast Salish. The chapter on myths and folktales has been asterisked for category 539, but the table of contents for the chapter has been marked for categories 773 and 539. --Analyst/

Field date: 1930
Analyst: W. W. Stein

Evaluation: Ethnologist-5
Processed in 1956

111

Southeast Salish
Columbia
Wenatchi

4: Teit, James A. The Middle Columbia Salish. University of Washington Publications in Anthropology, Vol. II, pp. 89-128. Seattle, Washington, 1928.

HRAF copy.

[Investigations of the distribution of the Salishan tribes were undertaken by James Teit under the direction of Franz Boas during the years 1900-1910. This article was combined from the notes made by Teit on the Middle Columbia Salish, on the occasion of a visit of a few days in 1908. The notes, based in the main on information gained from two informants, reflect Mr. Teit's more extensive knowledge of neighboring tribes with whom he had had longer contact. Although this work is rather general and undetailed, a wide variety of tribal activities are touched upon, and considerable information is given about native group and place names, and locations and migrations of peoples in the area of the Columbia River valley.]

Field date: 1900-1910
Analyst: Genevieve A. Highland

Evaluation: Ethnologist-3
Processed in 1953

NR19 Southeast Salish
Coeur d'Alene

5: Teit, James A. The Salishan Tribes of the Western Plateau. Forty-fifth Annual Report of the Bureau of American Ethnology to the Secretary of the Smithsonian Institution, 1927-1928, pp. 23-197. Washington, D. C.: U. S. Government Printing Office, 1930.

14 text figures; Preface by Franz Boas.

Yale: A52.040.45

Omitted from the Files: p. 24, blank.

[This work presents data collected by Teit during trips in the Plateau country. It includes exhaustive descriptions of the material culture and somewhat less complete information on the social and religious aspects of Coeur d'Alene life in times antedating the introduction of the horse and the infiltration of Plains elements into the cultures of the Plateau area. Traits present during the buffalo hunting times, and after the tribe's removal to the reservation, are occasionally mentioned. The information is largely drawn from oral tradition existing in the tribe at the time of the field work. --Analyst]

Field date: 1906-09
Analyst: Genevieve A. Highland

Evaluation: Ethnologist-5
Processed in 1953

111

Southeast Salish
Southern Okanagon; Sanpoil; Colville; Lakes

6: Teit, James A. The Salishan Tribes of the Western Plateau. Forty-fifth Annual Report of the Bureau of American Ethnology to the Secretary of the Smithsonian Institution, 1927-1928, pp. 198-294. Washington, D.C.: U.S. Government Printing Office, 1930.

11 text figures; 2 plates.

Yale: A52.040.45

[Teit includes in the "Okanogan group" the Okanagon, Sanpoil, Colville and Lakes tribes. Along with rather general ethnographic data, Teit records considerable historical and geographical information, a genealogy of Okanogan chiefs, and botanical and native names of a number of plants used for food and for medicine. Figures 20-25 (pp. 283-288) reproduce rock paintings and incised figures on tree bark made by these Indians. --Analyst]

Field date: 1906-09
Analyst: Genevieve A. Highland

Evaluation: Ethnologist-5
Processed in 1954

7: Teit, James A. The Salishan tribes of the Western Plateau. U.S., Bureau of American Ethnology, Annual Report of the Bureau of American Ethnology to the Secretary of the Smithsonian Institution, 1927-1928, 45. Washington, D.C., Government Printing Office, 1930.

295-396 p.; 14 text figures; 2 plates.

Yale: A52. 040. 45.

[This monograph on the "Flathead group" includes data on the Flathead, Pend d'Oreille, Semteuse, Kalispel, Spokan, and an extinct group called Tuna'xe who became absorbed by the Kutenai. The author also includes data on a number of other neighboring groups. Teit's main focus seems to have been on the Flathead. He " ... spent only about a week among the Flathead, and visited the Lower Kalispel and other tribes merely to obtain vocabularies and information regarding tribal boundaries, ... " (p. 326). Consequently the data should be viewed somewhat circumspectly from the point of view of the Southeast Salish tribes. Most of the data in the sources is phrased in general terms which include data on the Flathead and the Kutenai as well as the Southeast Salish. These passages have been marked for 171 to alert the researcher that data from other file units is included. Data specifically on other file units have been zeroed out. This is primarily a "memory ethnography" based on interviews with old people who could remember the ways of the tribes before the introduction of the horse and contact with the Whites.]

Field date: 1906-1909
Analysts: Genevieve A. Highland
Marlene Martin

Evaluation: Ethnologist-5
Processed in 1953 and 1975